

THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Politics, and the Current News of the Day.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 17, 1879.

NUMBER 49.

Election Notice.

A PRIMARY election is ordered by the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Union County to be held on Saturday, 18th October 1879, for the nomination of a Candidate for member of the House of Representatives. The following named persons have been appointed to act as managers, viz:

Draytonville:—F. G. Latham, John Barnhill, Thomas Little.
Wilkesville:—Milton Patrick, T. M. Littlejohn, Calvin Whisenant.
Timber Ridge:—John D. Jefferies, Noah Webster, William Jones.
Gandyburg Mills:—F. W. Eison, T. J. Orr, Elijah Fowler.
Sarratts:—W. R. Hughes, J. M. Greer, J. R. Poole.
Kelly's:—James R. Smith, T. Kelly, H. T. Gallman.

Hughes:—W. G. Hughes, W. R. Briggs, W. A. Moorhead.
Santee:—John R. Jeter, C. E. Sims, James Carter.

Fish Dam:—J. B. Steedman, W. T. Jeter, Jas. Hancock.
Goshen Hill:—J. T. Douglass, J. E. Cofield, R. B. Lyons.

Cross Keys:—R. J. Betsill, W. S. Gregory, R. T. Easters.
Gibbs Store:—Mitchell West, G. W. Peake, R. M. Robinson.

Union:—R. C. Johnson, Wm. E. Thomson, A. C. Lyles.
Jonesville:—B. F. Kennedy, W. T. Littlejohn, J. G. Long.

So much of the Rules adopted by the Committee as relates to the duties of Managers is hereby published for their guidance.

II. The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., and kept open, without intermission, until 4 P. M., when they shall be closed.

IV. The managers at each precinct shall furnish a ballot-box, for the secure keeping of which they shall be responsible.

V. At the opening of the polls, the ballot-boxes shall be emptied of all contents, and exhibited thus emptied to any persons in attendance upon the polls. The boxes shall then be closed and locked, or sealed, and shall so remain until the polls are closed.

VI. The managers shall keep a poll list and a tally list, and for this purpose shall appoint a Clerk.

VII. The ballots used shall be either printed or written, and shall contain the names of the persons voted for, and the offices, in the same manner as is prescribed by law in the case of county elections.

VIII. At such primary election, all persons eligible to vote at the next election of county officers shall be allowed to vote, who can satisfy the managers by the vouching of known Democrats, or otherwise, that they are Democrats, and that they propose to vote in good faith; provided, that no person who has heretofore voted a Republican ticket shall be allowed to vote, unless he voted the Democratic ticket at the last general election.

IX. For the purpose of carrying out the requirement of section VIII, the managers, or any one of them, or any by-stander shall be authorized to challenge any voter, and put any questions to him which they or he may deem relevant to the object in view, and the managers shall determine his right to vote by his answers or other proof, and may accept or reject the vote thus offered.

X. On the close of the polls the managers shall proceed immediately and continuously to count the votes in the same manner and under the same regulations as are prescribed by law for general elections.

XI. When the votes shall have been counted the managers shall make out, in duplicate, returns showing the number of votes cast for each person voted for; the office for which he is voted for, and the total number of votes cast, and shall deposit one of the returns in the ballot box, and file the other as one of the records of the club. The returns shall be signed by all the managers, who shall likewise certify to the correctness of the same.

XII. The ballot-box, containing the ballots, the poll list, and the certified return of the managers, together with any other papers they may deem proper to include, shall within three days after such election be forwarded, securely locked or sealed, to the Secretary of the County Executive Committee, for the purpose of this forwarding, the managers shall select and appoint some discreet and otherwise suitable person to act as messenger.

By Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM MUNRO, Chairman.
1st Oct. 1879. 41 2t

The State of South Carolina,
COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Joseph W. Leech and Violet Mitchell, Plaintiffs,

against,

John L. Guyton, Joseph W. Guyton, Geo. C. Leech, H. Maria Whitesides, Mary A. E. Wilkerson, Martha J. E. Smarr, the children and heirs-at-law of Isaiah Guyton and of Elizabeth Kennedy, deceased, names, number and residence to Plaintiffs unknown, Julia Roberts, the other children and heirs-at-law of Isaac Guyton, deceased—names, number and residence to Plaintiffs unknown, Drucilla Love, and the other children and heirs-at-law of Abram Guyton, deceased, —names, number and residence to Plaintiffs unknown, Defendants.

To the Defendants above named and above described:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Yorkville, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 9th, A. D. 1879.

T. J. BELL,

Plaintiffs' Attorney.

HART & HART,

Of Counsel.

Oct 10 41 6t

Graded Schools.

The increased interest in education in this State for the past two years is a matter of sincere congratulation, as giving promise of schools of a high order in the near future. With the public school system of the State as a basis, first-class instruction at cheap rates will in time be afforded. Thus far the friends of education look to "graded schools" as the means of accomplishing their purpose. With many the term "graded school" conveys no definite idea, but they have been told that it is the "open sesame" of good, cheap instruction, and they are desirous of trying it so soon as they may learn what it is and how to set it in operation. For the benefit of this class generally, and more especially for our friends in Monticello and Feasterville, who desire increased educational facilities for their children, we will give some description of a graded school as the term is now understood in South Carolina. Ordinarily a graded school is so named simply from the method of classifying the pupils. But in this State it means in addition a school supported partly by the State appropriation and partly by funds raised from other sources. As to the method of raising this supplemental fund usage varies in different parts of the State. In Wainsboro, where the first graded school, in the new acceptance of the term, was organized, an additional fund is raised by a local tax of one mill. In Chester, Abbeville and other towns, the fund is raised by tuition fees and subscriptions. A movement is on foot in Chester, Bennettsville and other places, to secure a local tax law similar to that in operation in Wainsboro. Of this, more anon.

Now, as to the character of the school. The graded school in its primary sense is defined by Wells, in his book on graded schools, to be "a school in which the pupils are divided into classes according to their attainments, and in which all the pupils of each class attend to the same branches of study at the same time." Ira Dwyer, superintendent of schools in St. Louis, says: "All the pupils in any one class attend to precisely the same studies and use the same books. In each room there will be a first and a second class, and it is important that the identical pupils who constitute the first class in one branch should constitute the first class in every branch pursued by the class. By this arrangement, while one class is reciting, the other is preparing for recitation, and an alternating process is kept up through the day, affording the pupils ample time to study their lessons, and the teacher ample time to instruct each class. This is what is meant by a graded and classified school."

H. C. Hickok, late Superintendent of Education of Pennsylvania, also says:

The due classification and grading of the schools is but the application to the educational cause of the same division of labor that prevails in all well regulated business establishments, whether mechanical, commercial or otherwise. It is not only the most economical, but without it there can be little progress or prosperity."

The quotation from Mr. Hickok shows why the graded school solves the problem of cheap instruction. Simply because of the aggregation of a considerable number of pupils into one class, the teacher can employ his time to the best advantage. An unclassified school, in which a whole half-hour may be required for a class of one or two pupils only, is too expensive. Twenty pupils can be taught as easily as two, and with more satisfaction, alike to the teacher and the child, owing to the life imparted to the recitation by numbers; so that the graded system is adopted for its cheapness. A graded school is but a college on a small scale, with its different classes, no pupil being in two different grades at once. This is the graded school system as it has been in use for years in all the States.

We will now speak of the term as used in its wider sense in South Carolina: The public school fund raised by the two mill tax is too small to support a school of sufficient length of time, while the curriculum does not embrace the languages or the higher mathematics. In Wainsboro, the State quota, the local tax, and heretofore a contribution from the Peabody fund, have sufficed to give to all the school population of the district the full public school curriculum, absolutely free. No child is debarred by poverty from receiving the fullest advantages of what the school law provides. If, in addition, the parent desires to have his child instructed in those branches not embraced in the school law, he can secure his end by the payment of a small tuition fee. This, we believe, is the correct principle, but it requires the levy of a local tax. We are not able now to give our views fully upon the question of local taxation, especially as we have so often done it heretofore. We may do so hereafter.

In other towns which have no local tax law, the usage, so far as we can learn, differs. In Chester, if we are not mistaken, children in the lower grades are taught free. In the higher common school grades they pay a small fee, and for classics, higher mathematics, and instrumental music, they pay an additional charge. In Abbeville, as we judge from the address of Mr. Benet and from the papers, all the pupils pay tuition, but the State fund is used somewhat in the nature of a rebate to lessen the charge.—This, Mr. Benet contends, is the proper idea, that the State fund shall supplement private tuition, instead of being the basis of the school. He would not have a free school. Taking the theory that we do, that the State, as the mother of all her citizens, is bound to educate the children, we believe thoroughly in free instruction. So many poor children secure an education thereby who would otherwise be debarred, that the State must, for the sake of her own future, maintain free schools. A further discussion of this point, however, must be deferred for the present.

Whatever be the method of supplementing the State tax, additional funds must be raised. The citizens of any place desiring increased facilities must meet and discuss this question first. Having provided for the money, the next thing is to get the school. No particular number of pupils is required, except that the larger the number up to a certain limit, the more economical the school. Employ a teacher and, if need be, assistants. Then get all the children together and class them into grades. Some will have to be pulled back, others pushed a little, but very little, ahead. When a pupil is advanced in one department and backward in another, he must gravitate to his proper place. This is the trouble in the beginning, but parents must be content to abide by the decision of teachers. After the school has gotten under way, and the grades rise in regular succession, this difficulty will not exist.—Wainsboro News and Herald.

A DOMESTIC SCANDAL.—It is a singular fact that a great man who is second in command at home wants to rule the whole creation when, the gets outside his yard gate.

"Destruction and Reconstruction."

Is the somewhat startling title of a work from the pen of the late Gen. Richard Taylor, recently issued by the Appleton of New York. Gen. Taylor was a gallant Confederate soldier, an accomplished scholar, and a chivalric gentleman. Whatever may be said of the merits of the work, no one can deny but he was terribly in earnest and conscientious in his beliefs. The book is written in a bold, dashing style, abounding in classical allusions culled from the fields of war, poesy and romance. The descriptions of the battle scenery are very interesting. Nothing could be more dramatic than the sketch of the campaign in the Valley of Virginia, under Jackson, during which many lights are thrown upon the character of the "Great Captain." Gen. Taylor's sketches of character are bold and striking. By a few strokes of the pen the salient points of the individual character are brought out in bold relief worthy a master's pencil.—There is a grim, gallant coloring about the sketch of Stonewall Jackson that fills you with awe, a grandeur about Lee, a spirited life-like picture of "Dick Ewell," who, with "his fine tactical eye on the battle field, was never content with his own place until he had secured the approbation of another's judgment, was the boldest of horsemen, invariably leaving the roads to take the timber and water. In fact, all the sketches of character are done with a frankness and skill which cannot fail to interest. Mr. Stephens, the "greater commoner" as the Georgians love to call him, is fearfully brought out on the canvass. As was said by the witty canon of St. Pauls Francis Jeffery, "his mind is in a state of indecent exposure." A trained and skilled politician, he was for many years before the war a member of the House of Representatives and his "device" seems always to have been *fiat Justitia ruat cælum*. In December 1849, though an ardent whig, his independent notions secured the control of the house to his political adversaries.—During the exciting period of secession he avowed moderate opinions, but, swept along by the restless torrent, he discovered and proclaimed that "Slavery was the corner stone of the Confederacy. As the struggle progressed, with all the impartiality of an Equity Judge, Mr. Stephens marked many of the virtues of the Government North of the Potomac and all the vices of that on his own side of the river. As to the military operations in hand he entertained and publicly expressed original opinions. The war was for principles and rights, and it was in defence of these as well as of their property that the people had taken up arms. They could always be relied on when a battle was imminent, but when no fighting was to be done they had best be at home attending to their families and interests. As their intelligence was equal to their patriotism they were as capable of judging of the necessity of their presence with the colors as the commanders of the armies, who were but professional soldiers, fighting for rank and pay, and most of them without property in the South. With Mr. Stephens, like other ill, feeble health has its combinations, especially for those who unite restless vanity and ambition to a feminine desire for sympathy, &c. Mr. Stephens seems determined to play the same role of independentism to the end. His Delphic opinions, delivered on various occasions of late, have puzzled his admirers, and the people of his own State do not know where to place him and stand in dread of his independentism. X.

A CONFEDERATE MITE.—We opened a note, says the editor of the Columbia Register, addressed us editorially which, though marked "private," is too touching and tender a tribute to a noble old private of the Confederate ranks to be withheld. We are not ashamed to say it beamed our eyes with tears of sympathy. God bless the poor old bare-footed soldier. We feel his twenty-five cents will be the means of opening many a purse which would have otherwise been closed against the orphan children left to the care and sympathy of the Confederate soldiers. There must to-day be left no less than 30,000 men in South Carolina who were attached to the Confederate service. If all were animated by the same splendid sentiment of this one-armed, barefooted veteran, and should give only twenty-five cents each, South Carolina's contribution to the Hood orphans would be \$7,500.—We appeal to our fellow-citizens to take up such contributions, and again offer the services of the Register freely to receive and faithfully forward all amounts which may be intrusted to us for this noble purpose. None of us have much to give. All of us can do something to help these helpless children without doing hurt to our own. Here is the letter, which our old soldier can read without brimming eyes. This contribution comes from Oakland P. O., Clarendon County: (Private.)

SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.
J. W. R. Pope, Esq., Editor Register, Columbia, S. C.:

DEAR SIR.—As the Register has offered its services in behalf of the children of Gen. Hood, I forward the enclosed twenty-five cents to you. It is a small amount, but, considering who sent it, and how he got it, it almost equals the widow's famous mite.

A one-handed, barefooted, poor old "Confed" worked at cotton picking to get it. He served well and faithfully through the "great war," and came back broken in health and purse. He is the only survivor of six brothers; the other five (with a brother-in-law) fell before Appomattox closed the scene. Aimless and poor, he wanders about earning a precarious living as best he can.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR OCTOBER.—Will be received with pleasure by its subscribers, being an unusually beautiful number of this ever popular magazine. The steel plate, by Darley, represents a merry-making at the time-honored festival of All-Hallows' en. The autumn fashions are shown in a mammoth colored steel plate, and numerous pages of additional illustrations, which have full descriptions in the fashion department. Godey's fashions have been unsurpassed for nearly half a century. The literary matter is of the best, comprising the continuation of "The Rosebud Garden of Girls," which increases in interest with every number; the conclusion of "A Gentle Belle," one of the best novels of the day; and short stories and poems by popular authors. The usual pages of music, amusement, household matter, architecture, home adornment, and fancy work are given, and the entire number is a proof that the editors keep their promise, in offering to the public the best fashion magazine in the country. The Publishers will send to any address, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents, the remaining three numbers of the present year, or for \$1 will send the full current volume. Address Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia.

GOOL WILL BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.—We deem it essential to say a word or so to the people of South Carolina upon the above subject. God knows we do so in no spirit of dictation but simply as a citizen having nothing to ask and nothing to seek but peace and good will between all classes and sections of our fellow-citizens and of the State we own and cherish as a common mother. We fear our office-seeking people are losing sight of the common good in the personal partisanship we are indulging in in some localities. To shout for this or that man is catching, and depraving as well. We may in the end lose sight of South Carolina and our supreme welfare in the angry personal broils into which we may fall. We are the best of us but human, and when the feeling of opposition is fully aroused we may wreck a world in betting on a fly. Verbum sat.

THE SMALLEST OF BABES.—Mrs. George Fromm of New York, has just become the mother of a boy baby, which weighed at its birth eleven ounces and three-quarters. The head of the child, although smaller than a small apple, is covered with an extraordinary growth of light brown hair. The features are regular, the eyes bright and clear, and the skin is fine and delicate. The arms are the thickness of an ordinary little finger, and the fingers are the size of extra large pencil leads. The nails, although not much bigger than a good-sized pinhead, are perfectly formed. An ordinary luncheon basket is an ample cradle for the babe. His height at birth was 5 inches, and breadth across the shoulders 2½.

WHEAT AND OATS.

At a Called Meeting of Newberry Pomona Grange, No. 4, held with Maybinton Grange, No. 133, Sept. 12th, 1879, the following discussion was held.

Pursuant to adjournment, Grange met this day and was called to order—W. M., J. S. Hair in the Chair.

Bro. Jno. T. Bynum was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Bro. W. D. Hardy, it was resolved to proceed at once with a public discussion of the subject for to-day, viz:—"The Cultivation of Wheat and Oats;" all persons present being invited to participate, and that the Grange hold its private session afterwards, in the afternoon.

Bro. T. W. Holloway opened the discussion by reading an Essay.

Bro. J. T. Bynum followed by considering the subject of wheat under the following heads, viz: Best locality and soil, preparation and manure, variety of seed and treatment before sowing, time and manner of sowing.

High, dry fields naturally drained, northern slopes best, stiff red soil, clean fallow the best preparation—for that reason our cotton fields are best—get in fine tilth by plowing and harrowing to make all ingredients readily available to the numerous fibrous roots. Cotton seed best manure, from 20 to 50 bushel per acre; must be evenly distributed and covered to do greatest good. Early maturing varieties best for us, Amber and red are harder and better adapted to our climate and soil; has succeeded best with "Fultz," obtained from Pennsylvania; thinks it best to obtain seed from the North every three or four years as a palliative against rust. We have but two enemies to contend with—smut and rust—as we never sow early enough for the "fly." Soaking seed in a solution of Blue-stone—1lb. in enough water to cover 5 bus. of seed—is a sure preventive of smut. Rust can be palliated by locality, well drilled lands, and if drilling, run drills North and South to admit sunshine and help get rid of the superfluous water from our spring rains, early maturing varieties, and, as said before, obtaining seed from further North every three or four years. After taking seed from Blue-stone solution, where they have remained say 12 hours, roll in plaster or guano before sowing. From 15th Oct., to 15th Dec., best time of seeding; land must be dry when plowed, never wet. Break and pulverize soil well, then either plow, brush in or harrow in seed, considering soil and time of sowing, but don't think it advisable to cover seed more than two inches deep no matter how late seeded. Broadcasting ashes or salt, say 2 to 5 bus. of former and 100 to 200 lbs. of the latter just before expecting rust, is said to be a preventive. All of us should raise enough wheat for home consumption at least.

Consider the oats crop the most important one to our farmers—the cheapest horse food we can raise. Would recommend from experience, where one desires to seed on cotton land after picking over first time, running a furrow on each side of cotton, leaving the ridge about one half the distance of width of cotton rows; sow oats and manure in these furrows and cover by running the plow in the centre—in 3 feet cotton rows, we would thus have oats in drills 18 inches apart. After cotton is out and at any time during winter beat down cotton stalks, and from 15th Feb. to 15th March, cultivate oats by running small plows between drills, plowing up old stalks. Consider this the cheapest and best plan to raise oats on cotton land, as the seeding can be done the last of Sept. or 1st Oct.

Bro. J. W. Epps—Last year, by breaking cotton land later part Nov., three times with bull tongue twisters, applying 30 bus. cotton seed and 167lbs. Am. Dis. Bones, he averaged 26½ bus. of wheat to acre; sowed "Bowden," a white variety, likes it best, makes finer and whiter flour than red. This year, with only one breaking and 25 bus. cotton seed, he averaged 16 bus. per acre. Not much experience with oats, like nearly every one else, sowing them upon land considered too poor for anything else, and always reaping failures.

Bro. E. P. Chalmers—Experience with wheat is poor; efforts to raise generally resulting in failures. We have climate and soil and need only due diligence and care to succeed; advise the young farmers to get rid of planting so much cotton and they can succeed, not only with wheat, but with the whole farm. When we have all cotton to pick there's no time to sow grain, and when grass is growing in a big cotton field we have no time for harvesting. Oats is a gross feeder and will succeed where other grains fail—will withstand bad treatment better than any other. Don't think these red lands in vicinity are as good and safe for oats as the gray and sandy soils of other parts—they need Silica. Oats is an important and necessary supplement to a short corn crop as horse food, so sow largely this Fall. Two bus. of oats better than one of corn, and we can get three times as much oats as corn from same land and save expensive cultivation. High time our farms were made self-sustaining by raising more grain.

Bro. J. L. Sims—Has made a total failure in raising wheat since the war. On land where previously he was accustomed to make from 30 to 40 bus. he cannot now make more than 5 bus. per acre. Have tried all manner of preparation and plowing without success.

Mr. E. Geo. Keitt—A young farmer without a wife and no probability of having one, consequently doesn't care to raise wheat, but prefers to devote whole time to corn, cotton and other products of the farm.

Bro. W. D. Hardy—Has never made what he considers a good crop of wheat, highest yield obtained 1½ bus.; but has never taken any extra pains in preparing or manuring. In Dec. last sowed 2 qts. of "Moles' Red Winter Wheat," obtained from Agricultural Department; although so late in sowing it littered well, better far than any other variety known would have done, rusted badly by being so late, yielded 2 bus., without rust would have made one-third more. Better success with oats than wheat; have made from 35 to 40 bus. of oats sowed in cotton when "laying by," upon land that would not make ordinarily 5 bus. of corn. Consider oats the most important crop to our farmers here, and hope all of us will realize at once the necessity for large seedings this Fall.

Bro. Setzler—From ½ bu. of Bowden Wheat and 25 to 30 bus. of cotton seed plowed in with common twisters on corn land, realized 17 bus. per acre 2 years ago. Saw no difference last year in wheat that was plowed in from that harrowed in—preferred to harrow, but sometimes on account of corn stalks, &c., could not do it successfully, stalks, &c., clogging harrow. Have made generally 30 to 40 bus. of oats with cotton seed, and can always make one-half that much on ordinary land without extra care or manure.

Bro. B. H. Maybin—Has very limited experience with wheat; efforts to raise it have been spasmodic and nearly always resulted in failures; have several times sown pens in order to turn under for wheat, but the luxuriant vines were so tempting to cure as rough food he had invariably cut them off the land. Is not discouraged by failures to raise good crops, but is determined henceforth to give more care and better preparation. Accidentally made one good crop of oats. Thinks that on most of our bottom lands we could lap oats with corn and succeed well in raising both crops on same land, drilling or checking oats in Fall, and when Spring comes plow out middles and plant corn therein; the oats would come off before interfering with corn crop.

Bro. Young—Has little experience with small grain, having devoted the most of his attention to corn and cotton; what little he has coincides with that of those speaking before.

At this point an adjournment was had for dinner. Upon reassembling after dinner the discussion was resumed.

Bro. J. S. Hair, W. M.—Has some experience with wheat and oats; thinks it a mistaken idea about red lands being unable to produce good crops of oats, but they require better preparation and earlier sowing—instance the country around "Old Cambridge" in proof of this, where they raise immense crops of oats on red lands.—Thinks that with proper cultivation and improved agricultural implements and machinery for gathering, &c., we could better afford to raise oats at 10c. per bu. than cotton at 10c. per lb. Best crop of oats he ever raised was from seed turned under with two-horse Watt plow. Has been sowing "Summer's Red Wheat" for 22 years, can't see any deterioration, has tried several other kinds, but prefers the "Summer's Red" on account of yield, earliness, &c. Has invariably succeeded in raising good crops from it; one year made a fine crop from as late seeding as January; thinks 15th Nov. best time to sow; made from four acres, well prepared and manured, 166½ bus. weighing 63 lbs. to bu., and lost some from waste in threshing. Has turned under seed with two-horse plow also, with good results.

Bro. T. W. Holloway—Believes in harrowing wheat in Spring; tried the "Rotary Harrow" once in Feb., made it grow so fast a late Spring frost killed it; concludes the time was too early, thinks March and even as late as April a good time to harrow